

CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN EVENTS OF WAR FOR LIBERTY

Battles That Have Marked the Greatest Struggles in the World's History.

DEMOCRACY'S TRIUMPH COMPLETE AND FINAL

Four Years of bitter Warfare Before the Defeat of Autocratic Attempts to Rule the World Could Be Known: Progress of the Titanic Conflict Practically as It Went On From Day to Day.

From June 28, 1914, when the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and his wife, Sophie of Sarajevo, gave Emperor William of Germany his excuse for beginning war which he believed would end in his gaining practical control of the world through military domination, the main events of the struggle are told in the following chronicle:

1914

June 28—Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 2—German troops enter France at Grey; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwaben; German army enters Luxembourg over protest and Germany asks Belgium for free passage of her troops.

Aug. 3—British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid and German ambassador quits Paris.

Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends Belgium neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilizes and state of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation.

Aug. 5—Germans begin fighting on Belgian frontier; Germany calls for Italy's help.

Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7—Germans defeated by French at Aisne.

Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege, Portugal announces it will support Great Britain; British land troops in France.

Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany.

Aug. 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters and evacuate Kiao-chow; Russia offers neutrality to Poland.

Aug. 20—German army enters Brussels.

Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russia victorious in battles in East Prussia.

Aug. 25—Japanese warships bombard Tsingtao.

Aug. 25—Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations.

Aug. 28—English win naval battle over German fleet near Heligoland.

Aug. 29—Germans defeat Russians at Altenstein; occupy Amiens; advance to La Fere, 65 miles from Paris.

Sept. 1—Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilizes; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp.

Sept. 2—Government of France transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg.

Sept. 4—Germans cross the Marne.

Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace.

Sept. 6—French win battle of Marne; British cruiser *Indomitable* sunk in North sea by a German submarine.

Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne.

Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne starts; German retreat halted.

Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.

Sept. 20—Russians capture Jajroian and begin siege of Przemysl.

Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Austria.

Oct. 12—German take Ghent.

Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 7—Tsingtao falls before Japanese troops.

Nov. 9—German cruiser *Emden* destroyed.

Dec. 11—German advance on Warsaw checked.

Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serians.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Austrians said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbia defeat.

Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915

Jan. 1—British battleship *Formidable* sunk.

Jan. 8—Romania mobilizes 750,000 men; violent fighting in the Argonne.

Jan. 11—Germans cross the Rhenish frontier near Verneuil.

Jan. 12—British win naval battle in the Sea.

Jan. 13—Russian army invades Hungary; German efforts to cross Alpine repelled.

Jan. 14—Germans repel strong German attack near La Chasse.

Jan. 22—Turks are defeated in attack on Suez canal.

Feb. 4—Russians capture Tarnow in Galicia.

Feb. 8—Turks along Suez canal in反攻; Turkish land defense at the Dardanelles shelled by British torpedo boats.

Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.

Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 50,000 prisoners.

Feb. 14—Russians report capture of Fort Monastir in Smolik.

Feb. 16—Germans capture Plock and Bialystok in Poland; French capture two miles of German trenches in Champagne district.

Feb. 17—Germans report they have taken 60,000 Russian prisoners in Samara lake district.

Feb. 18—German blockade of English and French coasts put into effect.

Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombarded Dardanelles forts.

Feb. 21—American steamer Evelyn was by mine in North sea.

Feb. 22—Germans was office announces capture of 17,000 Russian prisoners in engagements in Masurian lake.

Feb. 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed and sunk.

April 18—President Wilson sends note to Germany.

April 19—President Wilson speaks to congress, explaining diplomatic situation.

April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.

April 29—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks.

April 30—Irish revolution suppressed.

May 3—Irish leaders of insurrection executed.

May 4—Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare.

May 13—Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino.

May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.

June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.

June 11—Russians capture Dubno.

June 28—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason.

July 1—British and French begin great offensive on the Somme.

July 6—David Lloyd George appointed secretary of war.

July 9—German merchant-submarine *Duisburg* arrives at Baltimore.

July 23—General Karpoff's army wins battle near Riga.

July 27—English take Delville wood; Serbian forces begin attack on Bulgarians in Macedonia.

Aug. 2—French take Flers.

Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.

Aug. 4—French recapture Thiaumont for fourth time; British repulse Turkish attack on Suez canal.

Aug. 7—Italians on Isonzo front capture Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele.

Aug. 8—Turks force Russian evacuation of Bitlis and Mardin.

Aug. 9—Italians cross Isonzo River and occupy Austrian city of Gorizia.

Aug. 10—Austrians evacuate Samsun; allies take Dolon near Salonic from Bulgarians.

Aug. 19—German submarines sink British light cruisers Nottingham and Edinburgh.

Aug. 24—French occupy Manceaux, north of the Somme; Russians re-occupy Murom in Armenia.

Aug. 25—Italy declares war on Germany; Romania enters war on side of allies.

Aug. 29—Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies, succeeding Gen. von Falkenhayn.

Aug. 30—Russian armies seize all five passes in Carpathians into Hungary.

Sept. 3—Ally renew offensive north of Somme; Bulgarian and German troops invade Dobrudja, in Romania.

Sept. 7—Germans and Bulgarians capture Romanian fortress of Turnu Severin from Romanians.

Sept. 14—British for first time use tanks.

Sept. 15—Italians begin new offensive on Corno.

Oct. 2—Romanian army of invasion in Bulgaria defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under Von Mackensen.

Oct. 4—German submarines sink six merchant steamships off Nantucket, Mass.

Oct. 11—Greek seacoast forts dismantled and turned over to allies on demand of England and France.

Oct. 23—German-Bulgarian armada captures Constanza, Romania.

Sept. 20—Germans begin drive on Serbia to open route to Turkey.

Sept. 22—Russian army, retreating from Vilna, escapes encircling movement.

Sept. 25-30—Battle of Champagne, resulting in great advance for allied armies and causing Kaiser Wilhelm to rush to the west front; German counter-attacks repulsed.

Oct. 5—Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations; Russian, French, British, Italian and Serbian diplomatic representatives ask for passports in Geneva.

Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.

Oct. 12—German take Ghent.

Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 7—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.

Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.

Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, on English coast, killing 50 or more persons; Austrians said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbia defeat.

Oct. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.

Dec. 4—Ford "peace party" sails for Europe.

Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.

Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French as chief of British armies on west front.

Jan. 11—British win naval battle in the Sea.

Jan. 12—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.

Jan. 13—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.

Jan. 14—Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.

Jan. 23—Semiria, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.

Feb. 22—Crown Prince of Russia succeeds.

March 17—British and French capture Japan.

March 21—New French ministry formed by Alexander Ribot.

March 22—Russian forces cross Persian border into Turkish territory; American oil steamer *Healdton* torpedoed without warning.

March 23—United States recognizes new government of Russia.

March 27—General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats Turkish army near Gaza.

April 2—President Wilson asks congress to declare that axis of Germany constitute a state of war; submarine sinks American steamer Aztec without warning.

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May 31—Great naval battle off Danzig coast.

June 1—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.

June 11—Russians capture Dubno.

June 28—Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for treason.

July 1—British monitors win sea fight with cruisers Goeben and Breslau, sinking latter.

July 28—Russia and Roumania sever diplomatic relations.

Feb. 2—United States troops take over their first sector, near Toum.

Feb. 6—United States trooper Tuscany sunken by submarine 128 lost.

Feb. 11—President Wilson in address to congress gives four additional peace principles, including self-determination of nations.

Feb. 15—British and Belgians cross Lys river, take 12,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

Feb. 16—Ally capture Cambrai.</